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relation of heredity and environment; the place of the primary school and of religion in a child's development; the value of child testimony; the evolution of the juvenile criminal; the bearings of the mode of development as productive of genius or defect, institutional life and the profession of maternity. The book is on a far higher plane than such works of Taylor and Hogan noticed in this number, but is suggestive rather than conclusive, indicating a certain immaturity of view, and frequently a disposition to expatiate in what are almost the commonplaces of the subject. Still it is a book to be heartily commended to parents.

Psychologie de l'Instinct Sexuel, par DR. JOANNY ROUX. Paris, 1899. pp. 96.

This is an admirable little compend of the subject. Starting with a résumé of the leading current conclusions of biology on the subject, the author passes to the discussion of the general theory of fecundation and thence of love. Its merit consists in the author's wide acquaintance with recent scientific literature in the various fields, and in his lucidity and conciseness of statement.

Citizenship and Salvation, or Greek and Jew, by A. H. LLOYD, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1897. pp. 142.

In Part I the author describes the death of Socrates and its influence on Greek thought, and then on Roman. In Part II he describes and discusses the death of Christ in Judea and the fall of Rome. Part III is devoted to an account of the resurrection or the Christian state.

The Study of the Child, by A. R. TAYLOR, M. D., President of the State Normal School of Emporia, Kansas. D. Appleton and Co., N. Y., 1898. pp. 215.

This book is Volume XLIII in Dr. Harris's Educational Series, and makes an attempt to study and present the results of the study of children. It claims no originality, but only to fit the reader to enter upon the study of children. It treats the senses, consciousness, apperception, attention, symbolism, sayings, feelings, will, intellect, concepts, self, habit, character, manners and morals, normal and abnormal. It seems to the writer of this note that the title might, with minor modification, just as well have been the study of the adult, or psychology, according to Froebel, Herbart and Harris. The book is abstract, and contains almost nothing genetic and little that is concrete; but is a restatement of stock matter in the general field of mental philosophy with such adjustments as show that from that standpoint child study has a place, and this is something to be grateful for.

Versuch einer Darstellung der Empfindungen, von WALTER PRIZBRAM. A. Hölder, Wien, 1898. pp. 28.

This posthumous work, edited by the author's brother, attempts "to bring sensations as immediately given purely psychic facts into a mathematical system, the formulas of which shall be a complete description of single sensations in general, and discussable under the special cases." It is impossible to describe the system in brief form. Five large tables present the chief terms and forms used.

Essai sur la Classification des Sciences, par EDMOND GOBLOT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 296.

The first chapter discusses the formal unity of sciences, logical dualism, and the common laws of the development of all sciences, viz.,

induction, mathematics, and deduction in the sciences of nature. The main body of the book is an exposition of the system of sciences which falls into the following order: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mechanics, including cinematics and dynamics, cosmology, biology, psychology and sociology, including æsthetics and morals. Other sciences are sub-sections of these.

L'Illusion de Fausse Reconnaissance, by E. BERNARD-LEROY. Paris, 1898. pp. 249.

The author sent out a long questionnaire to educated people requesting accounts of striking experience of having been in a new place. Of his returns he selects and prints in full 86, which make the last 150 pages of his book, the first being devoted to discussions. Rejecting Ribot's theory that there are two successive and perfectly conscious impressions, the first real and the second hallucinatory, he holds recognition to be a unique kind of "intellectual sentiment" associated with re-known phenomena. The manifestations of this sentiment may become almost chronic. It is not necessary to assume a difference between sensation and perception, or between impersonal impressions and those where the subject is conscious.

Classified Reading, by ISABEL LAWRENCE. Published by the author, St. Cloud, Minn., 1898. pp. 423.

This is a descriptive list of books for school, library and home. Pedagogy, child study, geography, history, English, and miscellaneous, the latter including manual training, drawing, physical culture and music, are the chief topics. There are wide margins for additional literature. It is easy to find fault with every such book both for what it includes and excludes, but on the whole this can be most heartily commended to every teacher or student of geography, history or English, as a very valuable companion and helper in their work.

Ignorance, by M. R. P. DORMAN. London, 1898. pp. 328.

The author undertakes to study the causes and effects of ignorance in popular thought and to make educational suggestions. No one before has attempted to reduce ignorance to a science. Its effect is traced on art, letters, capital, economy, state, woman, and collective and individual ignorance are distinguished. The author emphasizes unconscious causes and cures. Large ideas in small minds, the retirement of the fittest, new superstitions of ultra idealism, ultra spiritualism, uncritical orthodoxy, the substitution of feeling for the ease with which women conceal ignorance by following custom, the degradation of the pulpit, press, stage, methods of advertisement, etc., are among the causes of ignorance to be contended against.

The Elements of Physical Education, by D. LEMOX, M. D., and A. STURROCK. Blackwood, London, 1898. pp. 241.

This is a teacher's manual copiously illustrated with 147 cuts of children practicing free gymnastics and using ball, wand, dumb-bells; and some 40 pages of new gymnastic music, by H. E. Loseby. The first 67 pages are taken up with very elementary anatomy and physiology. It is a practical and interesting book.

A Course of Practical Lessons in Hand and Eye Training for Students, 1-4, by A. W. BEVIS. London, 1898.

These are four handbooks of some 150 pages each, illustrating a new course of work adopted by the Birmingham English School Board, and are full of new and suggestive work.